

of its effort to say "never again", the United Nations General Assembly last week, commemorated the six million Jews who perished in the Holocaust, a signal that the UN will assert leadership in the ongoing struggle against anti-Semitism.

This year's memorial ceremonies are particularly important because concentration camp survivors are aging at a rapid rate and may not be able to participate in such future events.

Despite ongoing efforts, Jews throughout the world continue to suffer vandalism, verbal assaults, and even physical attacks. On this day of commemoration, we should all resolve to work towards a world where the Holocaust can never happen again.

TO RENAME THE POST OFFICE IN  
BARRIO LOGAN, CA

**HON. SUSAN A. DAVIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 2, 2005*

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great man who stood up for justice and fair treatment for all Americans.

During his life, Cesar E. Chavez was committed to providing fair wages, better working conditions, decent housing, and quality education for all. He organized in Southern California and accomplished a great deal to improve the living and working conditions for the people of San Diego.

Mr. Chavez also made tremendous sacrifices for all Americans, serving the United States proudly in the Navy during World War II.

His spirit and his vision are still alive today and I am determined to celebrate what he stood for and his great accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce legislation to rename the post office located at 2777 Logan Avenue in the Barrio Logan section of San Diego as the "Cesar E. Chavez Post Office."

This is the least we can do to honor such a great but humble man dedicated to justice. Please join me in giving Mr. Chavez his rightful place in American history.

TRIBUTE TO FEDRICK INGRAM,  
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY TEACHER  
OF THE YEAR

**HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 2, 2005*

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Fredrick Ingram of Carol City High School, who was honored this past Tuesday as Miami-Dade County Teacher of the Year.

Mr. Ingram, known for his discipline and drive, has pushed his students to excel in music and academic studies. For the first time in 10 years, Miami Carol City's Band received straight superiors in this year's District Band Competition, and was even invited to perform during the Sugar Bowl last month.

While many schools are placing less importance on fine arts, Mr. Ingram has shown what value an amazing fine arts program can have. As Band Director and Fine Arts Department

Chairperson, he has motivated his students both in the classroom and the band room—and his results have been amazing. Last year, more than two-dozen of his students amassed \$300,000 in college scholarships. Under his leadership, his students have increased their self-esteem and have improved their grades, test scores and graduation rates.

Ingram founded the Miami All-Stars Band Camp in 2002, giving many low-income families the opportunity to send their children. His last camp included nearly 300 students all of which were given the opportunity to work with college band directors and local musicians for an intensive one-week collegiate training course.

Mr. Ingram shares his life's passion daily. Mr. Speaker, I recognize him for his accomplishments and commend him for his hard work and innovation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UDALL-EI-  
SENHOWER ARCTIC WILDERNESS  
ACT

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 2, 2005*

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, with Representative NANCY JOHNSON and over 100 of my colleagues, legislation that would permanently protect the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge from development by granting it full wilderness status, consistent with the rest of the Refuge. The Udall-Eisenhower Arctic Wilderness Act of 2005 honors two great visionaries by protecting, in their name, this extraordinary piece of America's wilderness. Republican President Dwight D. Eisenhower began the bipartisan legacy to protect this majestic land when he set aside the core of the Refuge in 1960. Twenty years later, in 1980, Democratic Representative Morris Udall succeeded in doubling the size of the Refuge, thereby protecting even more of this pristine wilderness from oil drilling. As Mo Udall said at the time, "In our lifetime, we have few opportunities to shape the very Earth on which our descendants will live their lives. In each generation, we have carved up more and more of our once-great natural heritage. There ought to be a few places left in the world the way the Almighty made them."

President Eisenhower and Mo Udall had the vision to protect a remote but very special piece of wilderness for America's future generations. It is now our responsibility to stop those who would tear down this legacy. This legislation would, at long last, complete the job they began.

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is a national treasure. It is a Federal land given legal protection so that the pressures of development today do not over-run the need to preserve for tomorrow a unique place for the undisturbed enjoyment of future generations. The Arctic Refuge does not belong to the oil companies; it does not belong to one party; it does not belong to one State. It is a public wilderness trust, and we are the trustees.

The coastal plain of the Refuge is the biological heart of the ecosystem and is critical to the survival of caribou, polar bears, and over 160 species of birds. A Department of the In-

terior study suggests that oil development would contribute to a 20–40 percent decline in the Refuge's caribou population, and similar declines in wolverine and musk oxen populations. When you drill in the heart, every other part of the biological system suffers.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service calls the coastal plain the "center for wildlife activity" in the Refuge. If the drillers get their way, a refuge for wildlife will become something else—a place for caribou, grizzlies, polar bears and wolves to practice their social skills with oil riggers, pipelines, roads, pumping stations, bulldozers, helicopters, airstrips, and everything else necessary for a state-of-the-art "environmentally-conscious" oil field. Like their counterparts in the zoo, the wildlife will be required to adapt to living in an oil field, and they will be "wildlife" no more. A place that has been "forever wild" will be gone—gone forever—never to be retrieved.

If Congress authorizes drilling in the Refuge, it will scar an untouched landscape, evict wildlife from its traditional habitats, turn tundra pot-holes for ducks into catch basins for drilling wastes, and provide a precedent to invade every other wildlife refuge in the United States of America.

Let's be clear—if we want to be able to protect the wildlife refuge system later, we must protect the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge now.

You have surely heard the argument that we have no choice, that we have soldiers in the oil fields of the Middle East that need to come home, that we must reduce our dependence on oil from unstable foreign suppliers.

Let's be clear again—we have a choice, a better choice, and the sooner we steer the debate away from drilling for 6 months' worth of oil in the Arctic Refuge, the sooner we can actually do something real about oil imports.

The United States consumes 25 percent of the world's oil but controls only 3 percent of the world's reserves. 76 percent of those reserves are controlled by the OPEC cartel; that is our weakness. Our strength lies not in sacrificing our wildlands; our strength lies in harnessing our technological genius. We are a technological superpower. It is time to start acting like one.

From an energy standpoint, drilling in the wildlife refuge is completely unnecessary. Transportation—cars, SUVs, and trucks—account for approximately three-quarters of all U.S. oil consumption. If we improve the average fuel economy of cars, mini-vans, and SUVs by just 3 miles per gallon, we save more oil within ten years than would ever be produced from drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Technology already exists that will allow us to dramatically increase fuel economy, not just by 3 mpg, but by 15 mpg or more—five times the amount the industry could possibly drill out of the Refuge.

The debate over drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is surreal when you consider that the country which is sending our young men and women abroad to shed their blood in the Middle East oilfields is the same country which subsidizes the consumption of oil at home as if it were an infinite resource.

Let me cite just one obscene example. The Administration's current energy policy provides \$35,000 in tax deductions for the purchase of a Hummer, but a mere \$2,000 for the purchase of a hybrid vehicle. A hybrid gets 50 miles per gallon, a Hummer gets 10 miles per